

THE
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
HOUSE OF REFUGE

OF
PHILADELPHIA.

WITH
AN APPENDIX.



PHILADELPHIA.

1832

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To the Contributors to the House of Refuge, the Managers respectfully submit the following report:

AFTER more than three years of successful experiment, it will not be expected that arguments should be here repeated in favour of our establishment. It is sufficiently long since it commenced its career, to afford evidence of the failure or success of the experiment; and it has been sufficiently before the public to prevent misapprehension both as to the system itself, and the manner in which it has been conducted. The confidence and good will of the Legislature have again been manifested in a renewed grant of ten thousand dollars per annum for three years, payable one half out of the state treasury, and the other half from the county of Philadelphia. The continued care and patronage of the Legislature have been farther exhibited in certain changes in the government of the institution. Instead of the managers deriving their appointment from the contributors only, three members of the Board are now to be selected by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county, and two by the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

As the object in view, in establishing and protecting this institution, is the improvement of destitute youth in morals and education; it is always interesting to learn whether the impressions which are made by its discipline are deep and lasting. Hence we inquire with solicitude as to the conduct of those who have been bound to apprenticeships from the house. Reports from their employers continue to be as favourable as could be expected. We have practical proof, at least as satisfactory as the reports themselves, in the earnest desires continually expressed to take others into service. These desires are communicated both by persons who have already some of our pupils and ask for more of them, and by other persons whose observation has enabled them to judge of the character and

conduct of the individuals bound from the House of Refuge to their neighbours. The tone and feeling of the communications on this subject, may be understood from a few letters which are appended to this report, as specimens of many that have been received.

Our general plan has been pursued without material alterations. The schools have been considerably improved during the last year. While the discipline of every part of the house has continued unimpaired in vigour and efficiency, that of the male department has been sensibly benefitted. The accommodations of the buildings have been increased, and these must vary from time to time, as experience points out defects and advantages. It is in our power to provide school instruction without much difficulty. Suitable teachers are fortunately to be found; and regular discipline, without unnecessary sternness or severity, will naturally lead to profitable attainments. But the whole time of our male pupils cannot and ought not to be devoted to the mere acquisition of learning from books. A prominent part of our system consists of imparting the immediate means of earning a subsistence when the connexion with the House of Refuge shall cease. This is done by instruction in useful trades. Here unhappily, our means are limited. Few persons are willing to trust their fabrics to workshops where the artizans are composed only of beginners. Few descriptions of manufactures seem to be susceptible of being conducted by inexperienced workmen. It necessarily happens that all our pupils are of that description; for as soon as they have passed the early stages of instruction, they are generally considered in a condition to exchange the labours of the house for employment elsewhere.

Some few additional manufactures have been recently introduced; those especially of cut nails and watch chains. The small boys are employed in winding bobbin. It would be very agreeable to receive from any quarter, suggestions which would assist us in extending and varying our trades. It is more than probable that among the manufactures which the public prosperity at this time creates and animates, there may

be some not yet thought of among us, which might be materially aided by our boys. The lowness of price at which work could be procured here, would render it an object with manufacturers to seek such parts of their labour here as may be performed by young and inexperienced persons. Wherever much skill is not required, we can unhesitatingly promise to perform whatever can be done by the force of numbers, activity and zeal.

An important alteration has been made in the building for the better accommodation of the sick. Fourteen dormitories of the north range have been converted into an infirmary. The general health of the inhabitants has been good. Occasional cases of slight indisposition have appeared throughout the year. During the autumn, endemic dysentery prevailed; and two deaths occurred out of about thirty cases.

Each succeeding year confirms our conviction of the advantages to be derived from admission to the House of Refuge at an early age; and shows the difficulty of effecting reform among those who are farther advanced. The boys bound out under sixteen years old have, in almost every instance, done well. The same may be said of the females who have not passed that period. A marked difference is found in the reports received as to those of both sexes who have left us when beyond sixteen. We cannot too often repeat that the institution is designed for the young. In proportion to the tenderness of years is the hope of reformation. If manhood approaches while habits of vice remain, the chance of amendment becomes gradually less and less. If the public, and especially the officers of justice, would enable us to withdraw the unhappy children of iniquity, in *actual childhood*, from the haunts and the practices, and the temptations of crime, we could almost insure their restoration to the world with virtuous habits formed, and hearts strengthened to resist the allurements of vice. But if the love of wickedness has become a master passion in consequence of a long course of habitual indulgence, the *second nature* thus formed, defies in most instances the ef-

forts of instruction and restraint, and leaves the victim of it to subside again, when opportunity recurs, into crime.

It will be agreeable to the contributors to know, that although confinement within the walls be indispensable as a part of the discipline of the place, yet it is unaccompanied by unnecessary restriction or any suffering. Recreation is provided as regularly and as freely, in due proportion, as work. Exercise is encouraged and promoted. Gymnastic plays are allowed and invited. No reasonable want or desire is left without moderate and regulated enjoyment.

To the different persons engaged in the immediate direction of the establishment—the superintendent, the matron, and the teachers—we publicly offer the renewed expressions of our entire satisfaction. To the medical gentlemen who have gratuitously devoted their time and talents with untiring fidelity and zeal to the institution, acknowledgments are richly due. The managers cannot close their report without expressing their sense of gratitude for the kind and invaluable services rendered to the establishment, by the ladies who form the committee which regulates the female department of the House.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN SERGEANT, *President.*

Attested—JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Secretary H. R.*

April 24, 1832.

Dr.

The House of Refuge in account current with Thomas Earp, Treasurer.

Cr.

To cash paid sundry drafts of the executive committee, from 1st May, 1831, to 30th April, 1832, -	\$16,831 81	By balance received from Charles Bird, late treasurer,	\$ 29 69
Money loaned on interest to A. Benson & Co. -	12,500	cash received for labour of boys, -	3,128 03
Paid interest on borrowed money, -	1,482 64	subscriptions and donations, -	439 78
commissions on money collected, -	32 91	from County Commissioners, for legislative appropriations for 1831 and 1832, -	20,000
repairs, taxes, and ground rent on property in the Northern Liberties, -	36 86	on account of loans to A. Benson & Co. -	8,300
loans returned, -	5,750	for interest received, -	419 23
insurance on House of Refuge, -	295	for rent of property, N. L. -	115 50
To balance carried down, -	165 24	from estate of John Ayres, deceased, -	100
		from Geo. Williams, for advance money, -	100
		for money borrowed from the Commercial Bank, -	4,000
		for sundries sold by superintendent, -	282 23
		received from Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, for deposit money refunded, -	180
	\$37,094 46		\$37,094 46
		By balance brought down, -	\$165 24

Agreeably to appointment, we have examined the account of Thomas Earp, Treasurer of the House of Refuge, and find it to be correct, and that there is a balance in his hands of one hundred and sixty-five dollars twenty-four cents.

Philadelphia, Fifth-month 5, 1832.

THOMAS EARP, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1832.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

SAMUEL SELLERS, } Committee.
JAMES CRESSON, }

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS FOR 1832-33.

President.

JOHN SERGEANT.

Vice Presidents.

ALEXANDER HENRY,

THOMAS ASTLEY.

Treasurer.

THOMAS EARP.

Secretary.

JAMES J. BARCLAY.

Managers.

Charles Bird,
Isaac Collins,
Thomas P. Cope,
James Cresson,
Elijah Dallett,
Thomas Fassitt,
John U. Fraley,
Philip Garrett,
John Goodman,
Peter Hay,
John S. Henry,
Joseph R. Ingersoll,
Joseph L. Inglis,

William H. Keating,
Jacob Lex,
William M. Meredith,
John Musgrave,
John Rakestraw,
Thomas Rogers,
James Schott,
Samuel Sellers,
Silas W. Sexton,
Henry Troth,
George M. Wharton,
Henry J. Williams.

Indenturing Committee.

Isaac Collins,
Thomas Earp,
Thomas Fassitt,

James Schott,
Henry Troth.

Physicians.

Caspar Morris, M. D.	Wilson Jewell, M. D.
John Marshall Paul, M. D.	Thomas F. Ash, M. D.

Superintendent.

Edwin Young.

Assistant Superintendent.

Henry Taylor.

Teacher.

John O. Taylor.

Matron.

Catharine Sherlock.

Assistant Matron.

Mary Weaver.

Ladies' Committee.

Mrs. Rebecca Simmons, *Directress.*

Elizabeth Boyd, *Secretary.*

Mrs. Ann Janney,	Mrs. Rachel Blandon,
Jane Hallowell,	Miss Deborah Howell,
Hannah Paleské,	Elizabeth Hood.
Elizabeth Pearsall,	

APPENDIX.

The Ladies' Committee of the House of Refuge respectfully report:

That during the past year, and while engaged in the performance of their duties, they have had occasion to observe an evident improvement in the character and demeanour of the girls. A number have left the house during the last year. The ladies believe that those who have been admitted within that time, have profited by the facilities afforded them for attaining a good English education, and have formed a higher standard of moral character than they had ever before known. Many of these children had been exposed to the temptations of the lowest vices, without ever having any virtuous or religious principles instilled into their minds. The task of reforming them is difficult in proportion to the time which they have spent in sin. It is, however, a task to which we are urged by the highest considerations, and while we discover any improvement in the hearts and minds of these our fellow mortals, we will persevere in our labours. Under the management of our excellent matron and her assistant, the female department of the house has fully sustained its character. Order, industry, and neatness prevail throughout. Several useful trades are taught, and every girl in her turn becomes acquainted with house work. The committee have lately been called upon to deplore the sudden removal of a most useful and valuable member, Mrs. E. Biddle, who filled the office of treasurer, and was deeply interested in the welfare of this institution. Her example will be long cherished by us, and the remembrance of her many virtues be embalmed in our hearts. Mrs. M. Collins, one of the former members of the committee, has likewise been removed from this stage of action, to a more exalted state of being, where every one she had been instrumental in rescuing from vice, will add a jewel to her crown of glory.

REBECCA SIMMONS,

Directress.

ELIZABETH BOYD, *Secretary.*

To the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, the following statement, and also the Report of the Teacher, are respectfully submitted by the Superintendent.

Number of inmates remaining in the House of Refuge on the 1st of May, 1831.

Boys,	.	.	.	.	.	.	98
Girls,	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
							<hr/>
							138

Admitted from the 1st of May, 1831, to the 1st of May, 1832.

Boys,	.	.	.	.	.	.	86
Girls,	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
							<hr/>
							114

Eight of the boys and 1 girl had been indentured and were returned, and 1 boy who had been sent to the Almshouse, was returned.

Discharged from May 1st, 1831, to May 1st, 1832.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By indenture,	42	9	51
As not proper subjects,	11	2	13
As of age,	4	13	17
Returned to their friends,	11	5	16
Sent to sea,*	2		2
Died,	2		2
			<hr/>
			72
Remaining on the 1st of May, 1832,	112	39	151
From Northampton County, were received,	.	.	2
Bradford County,	.	.	1
Susquehanna County,	.	.	1
Philadelphia County,	.	.	110
			<hr/>
			114

The whole number indentured since the opening of the institution, amounts to 116 boys and 26 girls.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Favourable accounts have been received from	61	12	73
Served out their time satisfactorily,	5	5	10

* Six have been sent to sea, 4 of whom were regularly indentured.

Not heard from and supposed to be doing well,	17	2	19
Left their places and returned voluntarily to the House,	5		5
Returned by masters,	11	2	13
Ranaway,	15	5	20
Coloured boys who were indentured without reference to reformation,	2		2
	<hr/> 116	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 142

Notwithstanding the great exertions made by the indenturing committee in inquiring into the characters of the numerous applicants for boys and girls, they sometimes inevitably make unfortunate selections; and we are induced to believe that some of those who leave their places, have good reason for so doing.

The number of applicants for boys and girls that we have not yet been able to supply, is about 60.

INDENTURED DURING THE YEAR.

To Farmers, 14; Housecarpenters, 2; Storekeepers, 2; Hatter, 1; Bootmakers, 5; Auger and Sickle maker, 2; Chair-maker, 1; Cotton spinners, 2; Boat builder, 1; Cabinet-maker, 1; Oak cooper, 1; Miller, 1; Printer, 1; Glass blower, 1; Tailor, 1; Confectioner, 1; Wheelwright, 1; Seamen, 4; Housewifery, (girls) 9.

The boys have been employed in the manufacture of brass nails, cut nails, bandboxes, hat cases, watch chains, buttons, boots and shoes, and at bookbinding, winding bobbins, and picking wool.

The girls have been employed at tailoring, common sewing, knitting and housewifery. The clothing for the male subjects is chiefly made by the girls.

Of the 114 new subjects received during the year, 12 had been in habits of intemperance previous to their admission, and one or both the parents of 47 were intemperate. About one-third of the whole number have no parents living, and only about one-third have both parents living.

Sixty-three were born in Pennsylvania, of whom 51 were born in the city or county of Philadelphia, 15 were born in other states, and 14 in foreign countries.*

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWIN YOUNG,

May 1, 1832.

Superintendent.

* The birth places of the remaining 22 have not been ascertained.

Report of the Teacher.

The teacher of the school in the House of Refuge respectfully reports to the superintendent, that during the past year one hundred and fourteen subjects have been received, and one hundred and one discharged. The number now in the Refuge is one hundred and fifty-one. From those committed during the past year, forty could read intelligibly--write some, and knew a little of arithmetic; thirty could read in easy lessons, but never had used the pen, and knew nothing of figures; twenty-three knew their letters only; and the remaining twenty-one were ignorant of the alphabet.

Those that have been discharged, (with the exception of ten or fifteen, who, for proper reasons, remained with us but a short time,) could read with correctness and ease, understood the simple rules of arithmetic, and many of them the more complicated rules, including practice, rule of three direct, simple and compound interest, &c. Seventy of the one hundred and one could write legibly, and twenty-five had given considerable attention to geography.

From the one hundred and fifty-one that are now in the house, ninety-four read with ease and correctness; two read distinctly, by spelling the more complex words, and the remainder, thirty, are now spelling polysyllables. Seventy-five are in the compound rules of arithmetic, and fifty-three in the simple rules; the remainder, twenty-three, are committing the tables; eighty-five write on paper, many of them with considerable freedom and neatness; the remainder, sixty-six, are forming and writing letters on slates. From the study of maps, and weekly lectures, the whole number are making some attainments in geography. Two are studying Latin grammar, and three have made some progress in algebra. About one hundred draw books from the library. The inmates give close attention to their studies, and appear pleased and profited with their instructions.

JOHN O. TAYLOR, *Teacher.*

May 1, 1832.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An act to endow the House of Refuge, and for other purposes," passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of*

Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the State Treasurer, by warrant under the hand of the Governor of this Commonwealth, is hereby authorized and required to pay over to the treasurer of the House of Refuge, the annual sum of five thousand dollars, until the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, for the purposes mentioned and prescribed in and by the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, the first of which payments shall be made on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three. *Provided always,* That nothing herein contained shall be taken to repeal, alter, or affect the provisions of an act passed the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled, "A supplement to the act entitled an act to endow the House of Refuge, and for other purposes." *Provided,* That the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia shall, on the first Monday in May next, and on the same day in each and every year thereafter, appoint two competent persons to act as Managers for the said House of Refuge, and the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county aforesaid, at the time aforesaid, shall appoint three competent persons for the above purposes, and the Managers so appointed, together with those elected by the stockholders of the institution, shall compose the Board of Managers, and so much of any act as is hereby altered or supplied, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the treasurer of the county of Philadelphia shall, upon warrants drawn on him by the commissioners of said county, pay to the treasurer of the House of Refuge, the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, during the periods and at the times mentioned in the first section of this act.

Approved, March 31st, 1832.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

March 21, 1832.

The boy I got from you is honest, and is willing to do all that I request of him; and I have every reason to believe I shall be well pleased with him throughout.

April 2, 1832.

Up to this time I have every reason to be pleased and satisfied with the boy; he promises fair to be smart, industrious,

obedient and honest; his general habits and disposition are good. Since he has been with me he has gone one quarter to day school, and has improved reasonably well, particularly in arithmetic, and when not at school, I have had him continually engaged in the store and about it. He attends regular to Sunday school and preaching on every Sabbath.

With the Managers of the institution, I feel considerable interest in this boy's well doing; and from present appearances, I hope their wishes as well as mine may be realized.

April 2, 1832.

It is with pleasure I state I have no fault with James, he seems well disposed and attends to his work, and seems well satisfied with my treatment of him.

April 2, 1832.

Since John was apprenticed to me, he has been strictly honest, obedient and industrious. He is improving in reading, writing, and accounts—attends divine worship regularly, and it seems he is inclined to do so.

April 3, 1832.

George is sober, industrious, obedient and honest, and generally speaks the truth. He has come on as well as I can expect in his employment, he advances tolerably well in his school learning. He attends a place of worship when convenient; as for his religion, he is like most other boys.

April 3, 1832.

The conduct of Mary, since her apprenticeship to me, has been such as meets the approbation of myself and family. She has been thus far occupied in nursing and household duties, and does as well as can be expected in a child of her age. She spells pretty well in two syllables, and seems desirous to learn. She attends church with my family, and goes also to Sabbath school; but I cannot say that I have observed any great disposition to become serious and religious. Upon the whole, I think I may truly say that she appears happy and contented; has secured the regard of myself and family, and bids fair, with the blessing of God, to be a respectable member of society.

April 3, 1832.

It gives me very sincere pleasure to state, in answer to your printed letter lately received, that the boys under my care from

the House of Refuge, are conducting themselves to my satisfaction in all respects, and with the exception of K——, who labours under natural infirmities, are making considerable progress both in their employment and school learning.

Having in my former reports given my impressions of the different dispositions of the boys, I do not deem that further particulars can be necessary on the present occasion.*

April 7, 1832.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to state, that Charles's† conduct continues to be good, perhaps preferable to that of most youths. His general conduct, and especially as it relates to his veracity, honesty, industry and obedience, is almost unexceptionable. For the greater part of the last year, he has been going to school; he reads tolerably well—writes a pretty good hand, and has made some proficiency in arithmetic. He regularly attends a well conducted Sunday school, and his conduct has been approved of by his teachers. He is also a regular attendant on public worship on the Sabbath.

April 7, 1832.

The conduct of Nancy, since she was apprenticed to me, has been about what is to be expected from girls of her age and condition in life. Her veracity, honesty, industry, obedience and general habits, are tolerable.

She has made about the ordinary proficiency in her employment and improvement in school learning. She is now in school for the second quarter—reads tolerably well, and attempts to write a little. She does regularly attend a place of worship and Sunday school, but she has not evinced any disposition to become pious. Perhaps no one ever exhibited more contentment than she does in her circumstances. She is blessed with good health, and seems to be as much at home as any of my children.

April 7, 1832.

Since Samuel has been living with me, he has been strictly honest, industrious and obedient. He has improved in his employment considerably—he has had one quarter's schooling and has improved some.

* See 2d Rep. p. 26, 27; and 3d Rep. p. 13.

† See 3d Rep. pages 14, 15.

April 9, 1832.

Susan has behaved herself extremely well as respecting her veracity, she is perfectly honest, industrious and obedient. She has made great proficiency in her employment. Respecting her learning she has made as much improvement as we could expect; she spells quite well. Respecting church and Sabbath school she attends regularly.

April 9, 1832.

I received your favour on the 1st inst. wherein you wish to be informed of the conduct of Alexander. Since he was bound to me, his conduct has been good with a few exceptions. Mr. — mentioned to me that his mother was obstinate, and the boy showed some of her temper at first, but he soon found it would not do—since then he has been a good boy. He had learned to chew tobacco, and I have had a good deal of trouble to break him from it; and what made it worse was, persons who called on me on business, often gave him money for taking care of their horses, as I made no charge, they gave to the boy, which prevented me from stopping his chewing as soon as I otherwise would have done. He now has left it off, and I have agreed to give him six cents per week while he is a good boy and does not use tobacco, and will give me all that he may have given him, and the six cents, to buy sheep with, which may be put out to double in three years. If he will continue doing so, he will have a large flock when he is free. John had thirty sheep, and one yoke of oxen when he was twenty-one, about twelve months ago, and Alexander has seen him and is convinced of the advantage, and is determined to persevere. He does not show any bad disposition now, nor make use of any bad language, and I believe he is strictly honest. He has three rules he must observe—not to steal, lie, nor swear—two I believe he is clear of; he will tell a lie sometimes, but he mends in that, and I hope in my next to say he does not tell any more. He is very fond of chopping and attending to cattle, pigs, and sheep. He seems willing to do all he can, but things are strange to him. I allow him some time to play when he has done his work well; and he likes this place very well—he says he would not live in the city on any terms. He has not been to school yet; the snow has been very deep and the weather cold, and he is a stranger to place and people. He reads a great deal and writes some. He has begun to write a letter to his mother—he has wrote none that will do to send, but he will be able to complete one soon. I should be glad to have her address

if you think it proper. He goes to meeting on Sundays, and reads the Bible every Sunday night—he obeys his orders cheerfully without showing any disposition to the contrary—he has two full suits of clothes and one great coat—he shall go to school in proper time, it will be to my advantage to send him while he is young.

Fourth mo. 10, 1832.

The general conduct of William and Emanuel has been pretty good—some little exception to William's veracity, though not considerable. They have appeared to be, so far, honest little boys. I have no objection to make against them for want of obedience. Emanuel, I think, is as industrious and good a boy for business as we commonly find—William not quite as much so. The former appears the handiest with tools, and his improvement and progress in business has been good—William's progress moderate.

April 15, 1832.

William is with us yet and appears to be well satisfied, and we are with him. He has been with us more than two years, and has behaved himself in such a manner as to gain the good will of all the family and those acquainted with him; he is sober, honest, and industrious in his school learning as well as in his daily employment.

Fourth mo. 20, 1832.

As regards Charles' veracity, &c. I have nothing to charge against him. His proficiency in his employment and school learning is reasonably to my satisfaction. He frequently attends a place of worship, although he does not show a very religious disposition, yet he is very moral so far as I know, which is an inseparable companion of religion. He is fat, hearty and blooming, and appears to be very contented and happy, and really I hope he may continue so to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned.

Feeling myself interested for the reputation of the institution, I should very much like to see the statement that is intended to be published, if it were convenient to forward one to me.

April 25, 1832.

Your letter was duly received requesting me to inform you concerning the conduct of Sarah. Since she was put under my protection, she has behaved herself very well—she is per-

fectly honest—does not tell any falsehoods, as far as I have proved her—is industrious and willing to receive instruction. I think she will make a good housekeeper. I am about to send her to school this summer; we have a school mistress quite convenient, who is a good teacher and pious.

Fourth mo. 27, 1832.

It is with pleasure I can inform you that during the short time Eliza has been with us, her deportment has been satisfactory—she is active and industrious, and evinces a disposition, which, with proper care and attention on the part of her instructors, may be managed with ease and without severity. She has not yet commenced her schooling—we observe a care in the family to have her to read in the scriptures with our own children, and shall embrace every suitable opportunity to send her to meeting. Her frame is rather delicate, although she enjoys good health.

She appears to be very happy and well pleased with her place; she speaks affectionately of the matrons, and would be pleased to see them.

May 17, 1832.

The conduct of the girl continues good; she is decent, orderly, well behaved and is attentive to her business.



Form of a devise or bequest.

I give, devise and bequeath to the House of Refuge, of the City of Philadelphia.

Donations and subscriptions will be received by THOMAS EARP, Treasurer, by any of the Managers, or by the Superintendent.

Applications for apprentices, may be made to any member of the Indenturing Committee, or to the Superintendent.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Means by which the House of Refuge proposes to effect the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

First, security of their persons; second, inspection; third, classification; fourth, constant employment; fifth, education, combined with moral and religious instruction; sixth, coarse but suitable food and clothing; seventh, space for exercise conducive to health; eighth, separation of the sexes; ninth, accommodations for, and attendance on the sick.

SECTION I.

The following Standing Committees shall be annually appointed by the Board of Managers, viz:

An Executive Committee. An Indenturing Committee. A Finance Committee. A Chapel Committee. A Ladies' Committee.

There shall be the following officers, viz: two Physicians and Surgeons, whose services shall be gratuitous, both married men, and experienced in their profession. Two Solicitors, whose services shall be gratuitous. A Superintendent. An Assistant Superintendent. A Matron. An Assistant Matron. Teachers, and such other officers as the Board of Managers shall from time to time find necessary.

All the officers of the House shall hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board of Managers.

SECTION II.

The Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the Indenturing Committee, a Secretary, who shall be elected by the Board, and who shall be a permanent member of the Committee, and nine other members, who shall be taken alphabetically from the Board, two of whom shall retire monthly, and two others

take their places. The Secretary of the Board shall notify the members of their term of service; and in case any member of the Board shall be unable to serve on this Committee, he shall procure a manager to serve in his place.

The Executive Committee shall, under the direction of the Board of Managers, have the charge and management of the House of Refuge.

The duties of this Committee are comprised in the following articles, viz:

First. The Committee shall appoint by ballot, a chairman, who shall preside at the meetings of the Committee.

Second. The Secretary shall keep regular minutes of all their proceedings, which minutes shall be submitted to the Board of Managers at each stated meeting. He shall notify in writing all sub-committees of their appointment.

Third. The Committee shall meet at least once in each week, for the transaction of business. Five members shall form a quorum.

Fourth. A sub-committee of two shall be appointed to visit the House of Refuge weekly, or oftener if necessary, to confer with the Superintendent and Matron, in conformity with the regulations of the Executive Committee. One of this sub-committee shall retire monthly, and another member be appointed. In case either of the Committee should be prevented from attending at the house, he shall procure another member of the Executive Committee to attend in his place. This Committee shall record in a book to be read at the meetings of the Executive Committee, such observations as the Committee may deem proper.

Fifth. All purchases and contracts for supplies of the House of Refuge shall be made by, or under the direction of, the Executive Committee. They shall keep the House in repair, and make payments to all the officers at the rate of salary fixed by the Managers.

Sixth. All bills, after having been examined and approved by the Committee and noted on the minutes, shall be paid by drafts on the Treasurer, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Seventh. They shall be authorized to enter into such contracts as they may from time to time think proper, with any person or persons, for the employment of the inmates, in any work, manufacture or trade; and to appoint such assistants as they may think necessary for the purpose of instructing them in any work or manufacture which may be introduced into the Institution.

Eighth. The Committee may suspend any of the officers in the employ of, or appointed by, the Board of Managers, for neglect of duty or disobedience of orders, until the pleasure of the Board of Managers shall be known.

Ninth. When vacancies occur in the offices of Superintendent or Assistant, Matron or Assistant, or Teachers, it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to nominate suitable persons to the Board of Managers to fill such vacancies.

Tenth. All reports of sub-committees shall be in writing, and signed by a majority of the Committee.

Eleventh. The Committee shall have charge of the Sunday schools, and it shall be their duty to procure suitable instructors, and to make a quarterly report in writing to the Board of Managers on the state of the said schools.

Twelfth. At the request of the Executive Committee, the Chairman of the Board of Managers shall call special meetings of the Board.

SECTION III.

Finance Committee.

The Treasurer, together with two members of the Board, annually to be elected for that purpose, shall form a Committee of Finance.

SECTION IV.

The Indenturing or Apprenticing Committee.

The Board of Managers shall elect by ballot an Indenturing Committee of five members, whose duty it shall be to decide upon all applications from persons who wish to have such children as have become sufficiently reformed, apprenticed to them. The inmates shall be bound only to persons of good moral character, who in the opinion of the Committee will feel a deep interest in the reformation of the children placed under their care.

No inmate shall be apprenticed to a tavern keeper or distiller of spirituous liquors; and girls shall not be apprenticed to unmarried men, or placed in boarding houses or in public academies.

No child shall be put to service out of the House of Refuge, unless under regular indentures from the Board of Managers; and none shall be apprenticed to any person or persons residing within the city of Philadelphia, or within twenty miles thereof, unless with the consent of the Executive Committee; and in all cases, preference shall be given to applications from

persons who do not reside in towns, but in the most distant parts of the country.

A Bible, and printed paper of advice and instruction relative to his or her future conduct, shall be given to each inmate when apprenticed; a printed letter shall also be given with the Indenture to those under whose control the children are placed, recommending them particularly to their parental care and affection.

No child shall be apprenticed until he or she shall have resided at least one year in the House, given satisfactory evidence of reformation, and learned to read and write, except in special cases, and then only with the consent of the Executive Committee.

The Committee shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be laid before the Board of Managers at each stated meeting.

SECTION V.

The Chapel Committee.

The Chapel Committee shall consist of five members, and shall be appointed annually by the Board of Managers. It shall be the duty of this Committee to procure clergymen to officiate at the House on Sundays, both morning and afternoon; and at least one of the Committee shall attend at those times, or procure a Manager to attend in his place. The service shall commence at such time as the Committee may direct.

No religious meetings shall be held at any other times, except on special occasions, and then only with the permission of the Executive Committee.

Persons may be admitted to attend divine worship at the Chapel by the permission of a member of the Board of Managers, and those residing in the immediate neighbourhood may obtain permanent tickets from any member of the Chapel Committee, or from the Superintendent. Visitors will not be permitted to remain on the premises after divine service.

SECTION VI.

The Ladies' Committee.

A Committee consisting of twelve ladies shall be annually elected by the Board of Managers. It shall be the duty of the Committee, monthly, to visit the female department, and to advise and confer with the Matron relative to the management thereof. They shall also appoint a sub-committee to visit the House of Refuge weekly; to inspect the female

apartments; to excite in the girls a sense of virtue and piety; to inculcate habits of cleanliness, industry, and strict attention to the directions of the Matron and the rules of the house, and to make such suggestions to her as they may think likely to be useful. The Committee will report quarterly to the Board of Managers, on the state of the female department, and offer such remarks as they may from time to time deem advisable. They shall supply all vacancies that may occur in the Committee.

SECTION VII.

The authority and duties of the Superintendent.

First. He shall have the superintendence of the male and female departments of the House of Refuge, and shall cause to be enforced all the rules and regulations adopted for their government, subject at all times to the consent of the Board of Managers or the Executive Committee.

Second. He shall, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee, appoint all the sub-officers of the House, and if necessary he may suspend any officer of the House, for gross neglect of duty, until the pleasure of the Board of Managers or Executive Committee shall be known.

Third. He shall, under the direction of the Indenturing Committee, correspond with the individuals to whom the inmates are apprenticed.

Fourth. He shall keep a register of the name and age, a sketch of the life and description of the person of every inmate placed under his care; when received, by whom committed, on what charge, and any other remarks that may be useful. He shall be authorized to inflict such punishment on the inmates, as may be necessary to preserve order and discipline in the institution, reporting the same, in special cases, to the Executive Committee. He shall keep an alphabetical record of the names of the parents, guardians, or near relations of inmates, admitted to visit them, with the date of the visits, and such remarks as he may think proper.

Fifth. He shall be careful to have a regular account kept of the expenses of the institution, with every item properly designated; also an inventory of the whole personal property under his care, belonging to the House of Refuge, and the manner in which the same may have been disposed of, and shall in December, March, June and September, in each year, make a full and detailed report to the Board, on the state of the institution.

Sixth. He shall keep a record of events worthy of note;

the number of inmates in the House; how employed; the number discharged, and under what circumstances; and a statement of the supplies necessary to be purchased; and submit the same, and any other matter he may deem necessary, to the Executive Committee, at every stated meeting.

Seventh. He shall keep a list of those inmates who have been the longest in the House, designating such of them, as, in his opinion, have become sufficiently reformed to be indentured; which list shall be delivered to the Indenturing Committee.

Eighth. In case of the indisposition, absence, or death of the Superintendent, his duty shall be performed by the Assistant Superintendent, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

SECTION VIII.

The Matron and Assistant.

The Matron shall have the immediate care and superintendence of the females placed in the House of Refuge. She shall reside in the House, and shall not absent herself from the premises, without the knowledge of the Superintendent, or in his absence, without the consent of the Visiting Committee.

Second. She shall superintend the work, and take charge of the clothes and bedding of the female department, and shall accompany the Superintendent, or other officer, whenever it may be necessary for them to visit the apartments of the females.

Third. She shall endeavour to unfold to those under her charge, the advantage of a moral and religious life, and impress upon them a conviction of the evils and miseries that attend the wicked and profligate.

She shall be authorized to punish them for misconduct. She shall keep a record of all events worthy of notice, which shall be submitted to the inspection of the Ladies' Committee.

Fourth. The Assistant Matron, and all other females employed, shall receive their orders from the Matron.

Fifth. In case of the indisposition, absence, or death of the Matron, her duties shall be performed by the Assistant Matron.

SECTION IX.

The Assistant Keepers.

The officers and persons employed, shall conduct themselves in strict conformity with the rules of the establishment. They

shall receive their orders from and obey the directions of the Superintendent, and shall not absent themselves from the premises without his permission. The sub-officers shall perform such duties as the Superintendent may require.

SECTION X.

Labour and Instruction.

The inmates shall be employed, on an average, four hours in school, and eight hours at some mechanical or other labour, every day in the year, except Sundays and Christmas day, agreeably to a scale to be adopted by the Executive Committee.

The schools shall be provided with the necessary apparatus to instruct the children in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and bookkeeping.

The inmates shall have the use of the Library, under the direction of the Superintendent; and new books shall, before they are placed in the Library, be approved by the Executive Committee; and all pamphlets and newspapers shall be submitted to this Committee before they are received into the House.

SECTION XI.

Employments.

The inmates shall be employed in such occupations as the Executive Committee may designate.

The introduction of labour into the House of Refuge, will be regarded principally with reference to the moral benefits, rather than to the profits, to be derived from it. If the employment should not be productive of much pecuniary advantage still the gain to this city and state, will eventually prove very considerable, from the *reformation*, and consequently reduced number, of offenders. Preference will always be given to those trades, the knowledge of which will enable the children to earn their subsistence on their discharge from the House of Refuge.

SECTION XII.

Arrangement of Time.

A bell shall be rung every morning a quarter of an hour before the unlocking of the lodging rooms, and also at the hour of unlocking, when the children shall be prepared to leave their rooms, in order to wash, &c. previous to going to work or school.

The hours for beginning and leaving off work, taking break-

fast, dinner and supper, attending school, and rising and retiring to sleep, shall be in conformity with a table, prepared by the Executive Committee; and each hour shall be designated by the ringing of a bell, as the Superintendent may direct.

On Sundays and Christmas day, the children, after washing, dressing, &c. shall proceed to the school, or lecture room, and shall be employed, as in Sunday schools, until the hour of breakfast; after which, they shall be occupied in the same manner, until the hour of religious services, and so throughout the day, with such relaxations as the Superintendent may direct.

SECTION XIII.

Food.

The children shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of coarse, but wholesome food, according to a dietary, established by the Executive Committee.

SECTION XIV.

Clothing.

The inmates shall be clothed in coarse, but comfortable apparel, of a cheap and durable kind.

All the clothes shall, if practicable, be made up by the inmates.

SECTION XV.

Separation and Classification.

The female shall have no communication with the male inmates of the House.

Each inmate shall be lodged in a separate dormitory, properly ventilated, but so as to preclude any conversation or intercourse.

The inmates shall be classed according to their moral conduct.

The classes shall be distinguished in such manner as the Superintendent and Executive Committee may direct.

Such inmates as behave well, are orderly in their conduct, and attentive to their studies, shall be rewarded monthly by the Superintendent and Matron, in the presence of the Visiting Committee and inmates; and those who have behaved well for *three* months in succession, shall form a class of honour, and wear a badge of distinction.

SECTION XVI.

General Regulations.

No spirituous liquors, or tobacco, shall, under any pretence whatever, be introduced into any part of the premises, except by order of the physicians.

No games, or plays, having a tendency to gambling, shall be permitted.

In case of sickness, the patient shall be removed to the Infirmary.

The inmates shall not be permitted to leave the House, except in case of the illness of their parents, or near relations, and then only by the permission of the Superintendent, and accompanied by one of the officers of the House.

Visitors will be admitted on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, by a permit, signed by any member of the Board of Managers. Strangers may, by the written permission of a member of the Board, be admitted at any time. No visitor can be allowed to converse with the inmates, without the consent of the Superintendent, or of a Manager, when present.

The parents, guardians, or near relations of the inmates, may be permitted to visit them once in three months, under such regulations as the Executive Committee may make.

No inmate shall be allowed to receive presents of any kind, except as rewards for good conduct, and then only through the Superintendent or Matron, and with the consent and approbation of the Visiting Committee.

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